

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]diphenylphosphine selenide

Wade L. Davis and Alfred Muller*

Research Centre for Synthesis and Catalysis, Department of Chemistry, University of Johannesburg (APK Campus), PO Box 524, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, 2006, South Africa

Correspondence e-mail: mullera@uj.ac.za

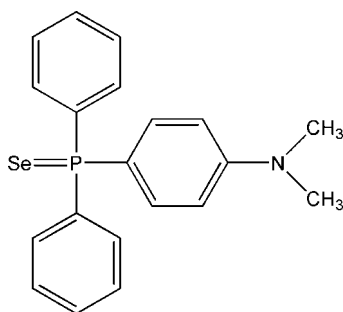
Received 27 September 2012; accepted 11 October 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.036; wR factor = 0.097; data-to-parameter ratio = 21.7.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{NPSe}$, the P atom lies in a distorted tetrahedral environment. The Tolman cone angle is 157° indicating steric crowding at this atom. In the crystal, weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Se}$ interactions create linked dimeric units and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions are also observed.

Related literature

For investigations into the steric and electronic properties of phosphorus containing ligands, see: Roodt *et al.* (2003); Otto & Roodt (2004); Muller *et al.* (2008); Cowley & Damasco (1971); Allen & Taylor (1982); Allen *et al.* (1985). For the free phosphine related to the title compound, see: Dreissig & Plieth (1972). For the oxide analogue of the title compound, see: Lynch *et al.* (2003). For the related phosphine selenide, see: Phasha *et al.* (2012). For cone angles, see: Tolman (1977); Otto (2001). For details on the conformational fit of molecules using Mercury, see: Macrae *et al.* (2006); Weng *et al.* (2008a,b). For a description of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002). For background on Bent's rule, see: Bent (1961).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{NPSe}$
 $M_r = 384.3$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

$a = 12.1757$ (13) Å
 $b = 10.6173$ (11) Å
 $c = 17.5211$ (14) Å

$\beta = 128.098$ (5) $^\circ$
 $V = 1782.5$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 2.20$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.22 \times 0.11 \times 0.09$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO 4K CCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2008)
 $T_{\min} = 0.643$, $T_{\max} = 0.827$

31924 measured reflections
 4553 independent reflections
 3798 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.050$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.097$
 $S = 1.06$
 4553 reflections

210 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.53$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.72$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, $^\circ$).

Cg1 and Cg2 refer to the centroids of the C7–C12 and C13–C18 rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C20}-\text{H20A}\cdots\text{Se1}^{\text{i}}$	0.98	3.25	3.833 (3)	120
$\text{C20}-\text{H20C}\cdots\text{Se1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.98	3.07	3.707 (3)	124
$\text{C4}-\text{H4}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.66	3.476 (4)	145
$\text{C15}-\text{H15}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{iv}}$	0.95	2.90	3.699 (3)	142
$\text{C19}-\text{H19B}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{\text{v}}$	0.98	2.79	3.627 (3)	144

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, y-1, z$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iii) $x, -y-\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (iv) $-x, -y, -z$; (v) $-x+1, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2011); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: SAINT and XPREP (Bruker, 2008); program(s) used to solve structure: SIR97 (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: DIAMOND (Brandenburg & Putz, 2005); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010) & WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

Financial assistance from the Research Fund of the University of Johannesburg is gratefully acknowledged.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: YK2075).

References

- Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.
 Allen, D. W., Nowel, I. W. & Taylor, B. F. (1985). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 2505–2508.
 Allen, D. W. & Taylor, B. F. (1982). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 51–54.
 Altomare, A., Burla, M. C., Camalli, M., Cascarano, G. L., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A., Moliterni, A. G. G., Polidori, G. & Spagna, R. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 115–119.
 Bent, H. A. (1961). *Chem. Rev.* **61**, 275–311.
 Brandenburg, K. & Putz, H. (2005). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.
 Bruker (2008). *SADABS, SAINT and XPREP*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Bruker (2011). *APEX2*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Cowley, A. H. & Damasco, M. C. (1971). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **93**, 6815–6821.
 Dreissig, W. & Plieth, K. (1972). *Z. Kristallogr.* **135**, 294–307.
 Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
 Lynch, D. E., Smith, G., Byriel, K. A. & Kennard, C. H. L. (2003). *Aust. J. Chem.* **56**, 1135–1139.

- Macrae, C. F., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Shields, G. P., Taylor, R., Towler, M. & van de Streek, J. (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39**, 453–457.
- Muller, A., Otto, S. & Roodt, A. (2008). *Dalton Trans.* pp. 650–657.
- Otto, S. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **C57**, 793–795.
- Otto, S. & Roodt, A. (2004). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **357**, 1–10.
- Phasha, Z. H., Makhoba, S. & Muller, A. (2012). *Acta Cryst.* **E68**, o243.
- Roodt, A., Otto, S. & Steyl, G. (2003). *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **245**, 121–137.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Tolman, C. A. (1977). *Chem. Rev.* **77**, 313–348.
- Weng, Z. F., Motherwell, W. D. S., Allen, F. H. & Cole, J. M. (2008a). *Acta Cryst.* **B64**, 348–362.
- Weng, Z. F., Motherwell, W. D. S. & Cole, J. M. (2008b). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **41**, 955–957.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o3153–o3154 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812042602]

[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]diphenylphosphine selenide

Wade L. Davis and Alfred Muller

Comment

Over the past few decades several experimental procedures to rapidly evaluate steric and electronic properties of phosphane ligands have been developed. Highlights from these studies include the measuring of IR stretching frequencies in complexes such as $[\text{NiP}(\text{CO})_3]$ (Tolman, 1977), *trans*- $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{P})_2]$ (Roodt *et al.*, 2003; Otto & Roodt, 2004) and by the measuring of coupling constants between ^{31}P and other NMR active nuclei such as ^{11}B , ^{195}Pt or ^{77}Se (Cowley & Damasco, 1971; Allen & Taylor, 1982; Allen *et al.*, 1985). Recently our research into this area involved the use of seledized phosphane ligands, providing several useful probes such as $^1J(^{31}\text{P}-^{77}\text{Se})$ coupling, Se—P bond distance and kinetic reaction rates (Muller *et al.*, 2008) to study the steric and electronic parameters of phosphorus containing ligands. Discussed here, as part of an ongoing study, is the structure of the title compound, which is the selenium derivative of the phosphane $\text{PPh}_2(4\text{-NMe}_2\text{—C}_6\text{H}_4)$, where $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$.

The title compound (see Fig. 1) crystallizes in the monoclinic space group, $\text{P } 2_1/c$ ($Z=4$), with its molecules adopting a distorted tetrahedral arrangement about the phosphorus atom. The average C—P—C and Se—P—C angles are $105.28(11)^\circ$ and $113.40(8)^\circ$ respectively. The Se—P distance is $2.1069(7) \text{ \AA}$ which is significantly shorter than the $2.1241(5) \text{ \AA}$ reported for the analogous $\text{SePCy}_2(4\text{-NMe}_2\text{—C}_6\text{H}_4)$ compound (Phasha *et al.*, 2012). An increase of 26 Hz in the $^1J(^{31}\text{P}-^{77}\text{Se})$ NMR coupling is also observed for the title compound compared to the dicyclohexyl analogue. This is in accordance with Bent's rule that the s-character of the phosphorus lone pair electrons will decrease with more electron-donating substituents (Bent, 1961).

To describe the steric demand of phosphane ligands a variety of models have been developed, of which the Tolman cone angle (Tolman, 1977) is still the most commonly used method. Applying this model to the geometry obtained for the title compound (and adjusting the Se—P bond distance to 2.28 \AA) we calculated an effective cone angle from the geometry found in the crystal structure as 157° (Otto, 2001). This value is comparable to the cone angles calculated for the structure of the free (Lynch *et al.*, 2003) and oxidized (Dreissig & Plieth, 1972) forms of the phosphane (calculated as 158° and 161° respectively). The orientation of the substituents for the oxidized derivative is comparable to that of the title compound, whereas the free phosphane shows substantial differences in its orientations. To illustrate this observation, the coordinates of P and *ipso* C-atoms of the three structures are superimposed using Mercury (see Fig. 2; Macrae *et al.*, 2006; Weng *et al.*, 2008*a*; Weng *et al.*, 2008*b*). The reason for the different substituent orientations are possibly due to different interactions observed to the packing of these structures. It is also interesting to note that coordination of the phosphane to transition metals does not induce significant steric crowding, and hence a smaller cone angle, of the ligand at the coordination sphere. Data extracted for these coordination complexes from the Cambridge Structural Database shows an average cone angle of 159° (Allen, 2002; 9 observations with metals: Au, Pt, Pd, Rh and Cu).

Packing in the crystals is assisted by weak C—H···Se interactions creating linked dimeric units of the title compound. In addition C—H··· π interactions are also observed (see table 1 and Fig. 3 for a graphical representation of the interactions).

Experimental

[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]diphenylphosphane and KSeCN were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used without purification. Eqimolar amounts of KSeCN (5.8 mg, 0.04 mmol) and the [4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]diphenylphosphane (12.2 mg, 0.04 mmol) were dissolved in the minimum amounts of methanol (10 ml). The KSeCN solution was added drop wise (5 min.) to the phosphane solution with stirring at room temperature. Slow evaporation of the solvent afforded the title compound as colourless crystals suitable for a single-crystal X-ray study. Analytical data: ^{31}P {H} NMR (CDCl_3 , 161.99 MHz): δ = 33.62 (t, $^1J(^{31}\text{P}-^{77}\text{Se}) = 713$ Hz).

Refinement

The aromatic and methyl H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions (C—H = 0.95–0.98) and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for aromatic and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl H atoms respectively. Methyl torsion angles were refined from electron density.

Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2011); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: *SAINT* and *XPREF* (Bruker, 2008); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 2005); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010) & *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

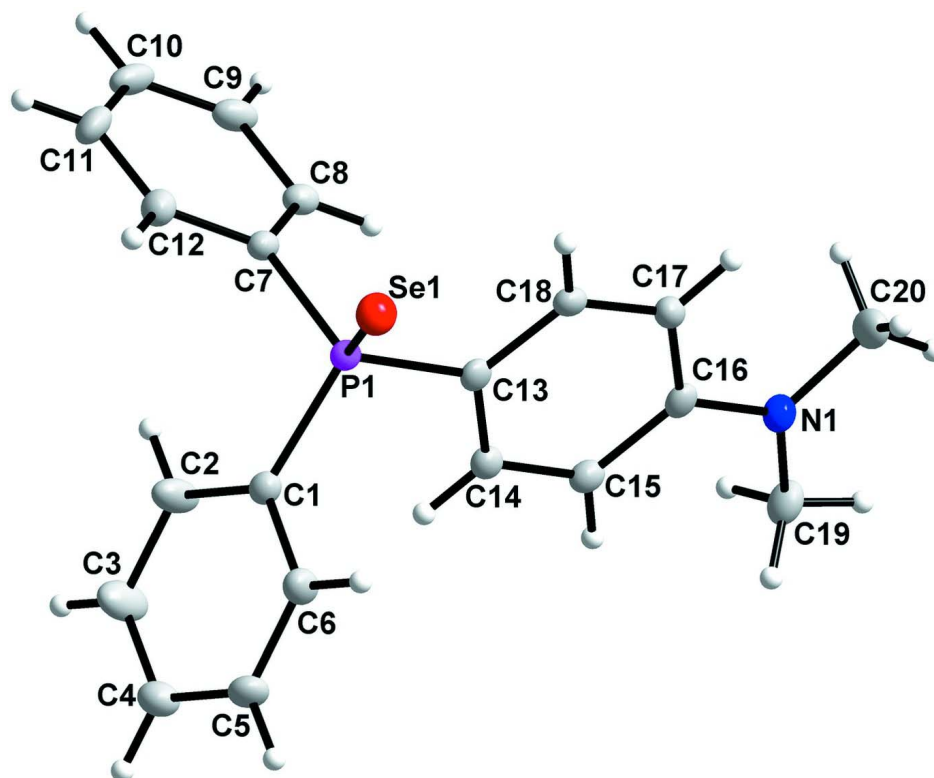


Figure 1

A view of the title complex, showing the atom-numbering scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

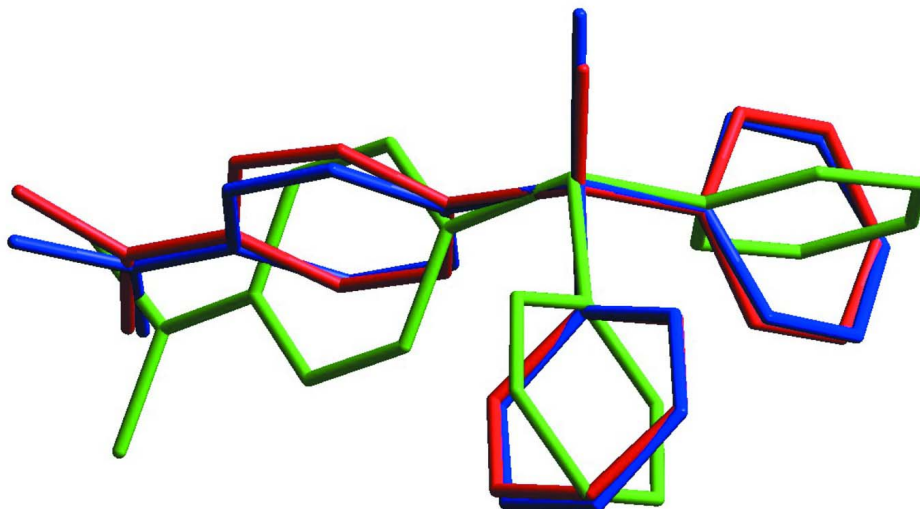


Figure 2

Conformational similarity between the title compound (blue), the phosphine oxide (red) and the free phosphine (green). The root mean squared deviations (RMSD) to the title compound were 0.0279 Å (oxide derivative) and 0.0473 Å (free phosphine).

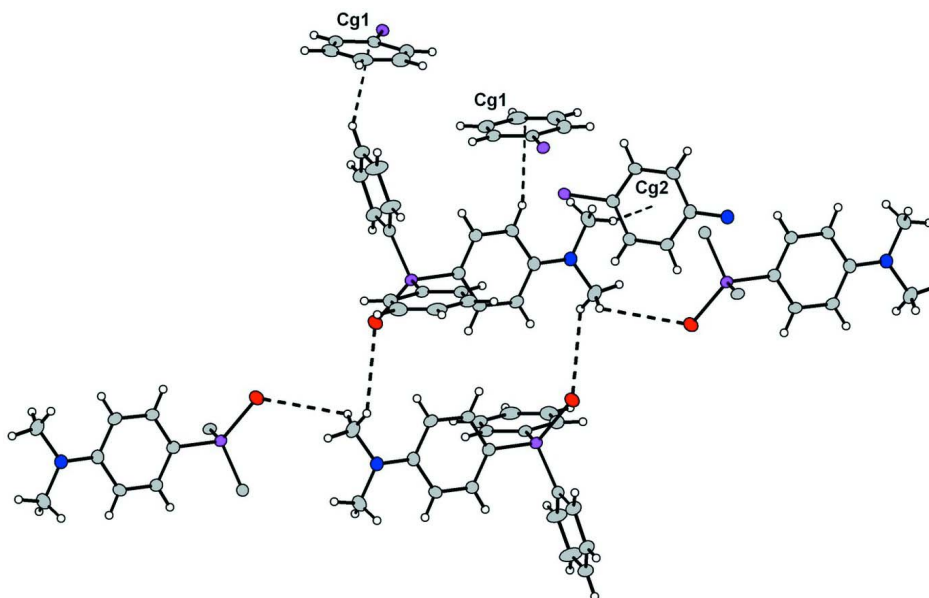


Figure 3

Packing diagram showing the C—H...Se/ π interactions (indicated by dashed lines).

[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]diphenylphosphine selenide

Crystal data

C₂₀H₂₀NPSe

M_r = 384.3

Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c*

Hall symbol: -*P* 2ybc

a = 12.1757 (13) Å

b = 10.6173 (11) Å

c = 17.5211 (14) Å

β = 128.098 (5)°

V = 1782.5 (3) Å³

Z = 4

F(000) = 784

D_x = 1.432 Mg m⁻³

Mo *K*α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å

Cell parameters from 9940 reflections

θ = 2.3–28.3°

μ = 2.20 mm⁻¹

T = 100 K

Cuboid, colourless

0.22 × 0.11 × 0.09 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO 4K CCD

diffractometer

Radiation source: sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 8.4 pixels mm⁻¹

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2008)

T_{min} = 0.643, *T_{max}* = 0.827

31924 measured reflections

4553 independent reflections

3798 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)

R_{int} = 0.050

θ_{max} = 28.7°, θ_{min} = 2.1°

h = -16→16

k = -14→14

l = -23→23

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²

Least-squares matrix: full

R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.036

wR (*F*²) = 0.097

S = 1.06

4553 reflections

210 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant

direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier

map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from

neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

w = 1/[σ²(*F_o*²) + (0.0336*P*)² + 3.5217*P*]

where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001

Δρ_{max} = 0.53 e Å⁻³

Δρ_{min} = -0.72 e Å⁻³

Special details

Experimental. The intensity data was collected on a Bruker Apex DUO 4 K CCD diffractometer using an exposure time of 20 s/frame. A total of 2352 frames were collected with a frame width of 0.5° covering up to θ = 28.66° with 99.3% completeness accomplished.

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of *F*² against ALL reflections. The weighted *R*-factor *wR* and goodness of fit *S* are based on *F*², conventional *R*-factors *R* are based on *F*, with *F* set to zero for negative *F*². The threshold expression of *F*² > σ(*F*²) is used only for calculating *R*-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. *R*-factors based on *F*² are statistically about twice as large as those based on *F*, and *R*-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{iso}</i> */ <i>U_{eq}</i>
Se1	0.65445 (3)	0.81555 (3)	0.51517 (2)	0.02312 (9)

P1	0.79548 (6)	0.70500 (6)	0.51220 (4)	0.01475 (13)
N1	0.5685 (2)	0.1943 (2)	0.33365 (16)	0.0202 (4)
C1	0.8477 (2)	0.7754 (2)	0.44440 (17)	0.0158 (5)
C2	0.9861 (3)	0.7749 (3)	0.4794 (2)	0.0284 (6)
H2	1.0572	0.744	0.5427	0.034*
C3	1.0206 (3)	0.8195 (3)	0.4219 (2)	0.0354 (7)
H3	1.1152	0.8193	0.4463	0.042*
C4	0.9182 (3)	0.8642 (3)	0.3296 (2)	0.0236 (5)
H4	0.9421	0.8945	0.2906	0.028*
C5	0.7798 (3)	0.8645 (3)	0.29429 (19)	0.0222 (5)
H5	0.7089	0.894	0.2305	0.027*
C6	0.7448 (3)	0.8218 (3)	0.35178 (19)	0.0211 (5)
H6	0.6504	0.8243	0.3278	0.025*
C7	0.9584 (2)	0.6739 (2)	0.63238 (17)	0.0160 (5)
C8	1.0104 (3)	0.5520 (2)	0.66278 (18)	0.0179 (5)
H8	0.9605	0.4827	0.6205	0.021*
C9	1.1364 (3)	0.5315 (3)	0.75581 (19)	0.0229 (5)
H9	1.1713	0.4484	0.777	0.027*
C10	1.2095 (3)	0.6329 (3)	0.81646 (19)	0.0266 (6)
H10	1.2953	0.6191	0.8791	0.032*
C11	1.1586 (3)	0.7546 (3)	0.78654 (19)	0.0267 (6)
H11	1.2098	0.8235	0.8288	0.032*
C12	1.0330 (3)	0.7762 (3)	0.69497 (19)	0.0216 (5)
H12	0.9979	0.8595	0.6749	0.026*
C13	0.7256 (2)	0.5533 (2)	0.45680 (17)	0.0156 (5)
C14	0.7489 (2)	0.4999 (2)	0.39474 (17)	0.0163 (5)
H14	0.802	0.5451	0.3809	0.02*
C15	0.6959 (2)	0.3825 (2)	0.35318 (17)	0.0168 (5)
H15	0.7116	0.3495	0.3102	0.02*
C16	0.6189 (2)	0.3111 (2)	0.37367 (17)	0.0167 (5)
C17	0.5955 (2)	0.3657 (2)	0.43629 (17)	0.0179 (5)
H17	0.5443	0.3202	0.4517	0.022*
C18	0.6462 (2)	0.4845 (2)	0.47526 (17)	0.0168 (5)
H18	0.6267	0.5201	0.5155	0.02*
C19	0.6003 (3)	0.1393 (3)	0.2728 (2)	0.0234 (5)
H19A	0.5672	0.1957	0.2182	0.035*
H19B	0.5536	0.0575	0.2482	0.035*
H19C	0.7013	0.1278	0.3113	0.035*
C20	0.5016 (3)	0.1166 (3)	0.3625 (2)	0.0278 (6)
H20A	0.5668	0.1017	0.4326	0.042*
H20B	0.4743	0.0359	0.3282	0.042*
H20C	0.4184	0.1599	0.3463	0.042*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Se1	0.02080 (14)	0.02423 (15)	0.02604 (15)	0.00213 (10)	0.01530 (12)	−0.00154 (11)
P1	0.0118 (3)	0.0177 (3)	0.0128 (3)	−0.0002 (2)	0.0066 (2)	0.0010 (2)
N1	0.0205 (10)	0.0189 (11)	0.0198 (11)	−0.0039 (8)	0.0116 (9)	−0.0033 (8)
C1	0.0143 (11)	0.0166 (11)	0.0149 (11)	0.0002 (9)	0.0081 (9)	−0.0001 (9)

C2	0.0152 (12)	0.0482 (18)	0.0205 (13)	0.0057 (12)	0.0103 (11)	0.0125 (12)
C3	0.0191 (13)	0.060 (2)	0.0305 (16)	0.0037 (14)	0.0173 (13)	0.0129 (15)
C4	0.0248 (13)	0.0277 (14)	0.0226 (13)	0.0009 (11)	0.0168 (12)	0.0028 (11)
C5	0.0216 (12)	0.0262 (13)	0.0161 (12)	0.0016 (10)	0.0102 (11)	0.0051 (10)
C6	0.0138 (11)	0.0274 (13)	0.0186 (12)	−0.0003 (10)	0.0082 (10)	0.0033 (10)
C7	0.0135 (10)	0.0210 (12)	0.0130 (11)	−0.0011 (9)	0.0078 (9)	0.0007 (9)
C8	0.0152 (11)	0.0237 (12)	0.0154 (11)	0.0014 (9)	0.0098 (10)	0.0027 (9)
C9	0.0179 (12)	0.0332 (15)	0.0192 (13)	0.0073 (10)	0.0122 (11)	0.0094 (11)
C10	0.0144 (12)	0.0492 (18)	0.0126 (12)	0.0013 (11)	0.0065 (10)	0.0035 (11)
C11	0.0200 (13)	0.0401 (17)	0.0159 (12)	−0.0093 (12)	0.0091 (11)	−0.0090 (11)
C12	0.0202 (12)	0.0248 (13)	0.0196 (13)	−0.0038 (10)	0.0121 (11)	−0.0028 (10)
C13	0.0096 (10)	0.0197 (11)	0.0124 (11)	0.0007 (9)	0.0043 (9)	0.0013 (9)
C14	0.0122 (10)	0.0192 (12)	0.0144 (11)	0.0005 (9)	0.0067 (9)	0.0010 (9)
C15	0.0138 (11)	0.0206 (12)	0.0142 (11)	0.0019 (9)	0.0077 (9)	−0.0003 (9)
C16	0.0114 (10)	0.0183 (11)	0.0126 (11)	0.0007 (9)	0.0035 (9)	0.0004 (9)
C17	0.0149 (11)	0.0221 (12)	0.0149 (11)	−0.0033 (9)	0.0082 (10)	0.0004 (9)
C18	0.0142 (11)	0.0223 (12)	0.0119 (11)	−0.0003 (9)	0.0071 (9)	0.0007 (9)
C19	0.0197 (12)	0.0226 (13)	0.0239 (13)	−0.0016 (10)	0.0114 (11)	−0.0058 (10)
C20	0.0345 (15)	0.0219 (13)	0.0248 (14)	−0.0096 (11)	0.0172 (13)	−0.0030 (11)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Se1—P1	2.1069 (7)	C9—H9	0.95
P1—C13	1.800 (3)	C10—C11	1.388 (4)
P1—C1	1.818 (3)	C10—H10	0.95
P1—C7	1.823 (2)	C11—C12	1.392 (4)
N1—C16	1.369 (3)	C11—H11	0.95
N1—C20	1.452 (3)	C12—H12	0.95
N1—C19	1.461 (3)	C13—C18	1.399 (3)
C1—C6	1.392 (3)	C13—C14	1.402 (3)
C1—C2	1.394 (3)	C14—C15	1.386 (3)
C2—C3	1.391 (4)	C14—H14	0.95
C2—H2	0.95	C15—C16	1.414 (3)
C3—C4	1.380 (4)	C15—H15	0.95
C3—H3	0.95	C16—C17	1.417 (4)
C4—C5	1.390 (4)	C17—C18	1.385 (3)
C4—H4	0.95	C17—H17	0.95
C5—C6	1.390 (4)	C18—H18	0.95
C5—H5	0.95	C19—H19A	0.98
C6—H6	0.95	C19—H19B	0.98
C7—C8	1.394 (3)	C19—H19C	0.98
C7—C12	1.406 (4)	C20—H20A	0.98
C8—C9	1.404 (3)	C20—H20B	0.98
C8—H8	0.95	C20—H20C	0.98
C9—C10	1.383 (4)		
C13—P1—C1	104.77 (11)	C11—C10—H10	119.7
C13—P1—C7	106.04 (11)	C10—C11—C12	120.4 (3)
C1—P1—C7	105.02 (11)	C10—C11—H11	119.8
C13—P1—Se1	112.98 (8)	C12—C11—H11	119.8

C1—P1—Se1	113.96 (8)	C11—C12—C7	119.5 (3)
C7—P1—Se1	113.26 (8)	C11—C12—H12	120.2
C16—N1—C20	120.4 (2)	C7—C12—H12	120.2
C16—N1—C19	119.9 (2)	C18—C13—C14	117.8 (2)
C20—N1—C19	119.0 (2)	C18—C13—P1	120.45 (19)
C6—C1—C2	119.2 (2)	C14—C13—P1	121.71 (18)
C6—C1—P1	118.79 (18)	C15—C14—C13	121.4 (2)
C2—C1—P1	121.80 (19)	C15—C14—H14	119.3
C3—C2—C1	120.2 (3)	C13—C14—H14	119.3
C3—C2—H2	119.9	C14—C15—C16	121.0 (2)
C1—C2—H2	119.9	C14—C15—H15	119.5
C4—C3—C2	120.5 (3)	C16—C15—H15	119.5
C4—C3—H3	119.8	N1—C16—C15	120.9 (2)
C2—C3—H3	119.8	N1—C16—C17	121.7 (2)
C3—C4—C5	119.5 (3)	C15—C16—C17	117.3 (2)
C3—C4—H4	120.2	C18—C17—C16	120.8 (2)
C5—C4—H4	120.2	C18—C17—H17	119.6
C6—C5—C4	120.4 (2)	C16—C17—H17	119.6
C6—C5—H5	119.8	C17—C18—C13	121.6 (2)
C4—C5—H5	119.8	C17—C18—H18	119.2
C5—C6—C1	120.2 (2)	C13—C18—H18	119.2
C5—C6—H6	119.9	N1—C19—H19A	109.5
C1—C6—H6	119.9	N1—C19—H19B	109.5
C8—C7—C12	119.8 (2)	H19A—C19—H19B	109.5
C8—C7—P1	121.55 (19)	N1—C19—H19C	109.5
C12—C7—P1	118.67 (19)	H19A—C19—H19C	109.5
C7—C8—C9	120.0 (2)	H19B—C19—H19C	109.5
C7—C8—H8	120	N1—C20—H20A	109.5
C9—C8—H8	120	N1—C20—H20B	109.5
C10—C9—C8	119.7 (3)	H20A—C20—H20B	109.5
C10—C9—H9	120.1	N1—C20—H20C	109.5
C8—C9—H9	120.1	H20A—C20—H20C	109.5
C9—C10—C11	120.6 (2)	H20B—C20—H20C	109.5
C9—C10—H10	119.7		
C13—P1—C1—C6	74.9 (2)	C9—C10—C11—C12	0.1 (4)
C7—P1—C1—C6	−173.6 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C7	−0.6 (4)
Se1—P1—C1—C6	−49.0 (2)	C8—C7—C12—C11	0.4 (4)
C13—P1—C1—C2	−99.9 (2)	P1—C7—C12—C11	−179.1 (2)
C7—P1—C1—C2	11.6 (3)	C1—P1—C13—C18	−165.27 (19)
Se1—P1—C1—C2	136.2 (2)	C7—P1—C13—C18	84.0 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	−0.5 (5)	Se1—P1—C13—C18	−40.7 (2)
P1—C1—C2—C3	174.3 (3)	C1—P1—C13—C14	15.1 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	−0.3 (5)	C7—P1—C13—C14	−95.7 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.1 (5)	Se1—P1—C13—C14	139.70 (18)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.9 (4)	C18—C13—C14—C15	−0.3 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C1	−1.7 (4)	P1—C13—C14—C15	179.32 (18)
C2—C1—C6—C5	1.4 (4)	C13—C14—C15—C16	−1.4 (4)
P1—C1—C6—C5	−173.5 (2)	C20—N1—C16—C15	173.9 (2)

C13—P1—C7—C8	3.9 (2)	C19—N1—C16—C15	3.2 (3)
C1—P1—C7—C8	−106.7 (2)	C20—N1—C16—C17	−6.6 (4)
Se1—P1—C7—C8	128.35 (19)	C19—N1—C16—C17	−177.3 (2)
C13—P1—C7—C12	−176.58 (19)	C14—C15—C16—N1	−179.0 (2)
C1—P1—C7—C12	72.8 (2)	C14—C15—C16—C17	1.5 (3)
Se1—P1—C7—C12	−52.1 (2)	N1—C16—C17—C18	−179.4 (2)
C12—C7—C8—C9	0.4 (4)	C15—C16—C17—C18	0.1 (3)
P1—C7—C8—C9	179.88 (19)	C16—C17—C18—C13	−1.9 (4)
C7—C8—C9—C10	−0.9 (4)	C14—C13—C18—C17	2.0 (3)
C8—C9—C10—C11	0.7 (4)	P1—C13—C18—C17	−177.68 (18)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

Cg1 and Cg2 refer to the centroids of the C7—C12 and C13—C18 rings, respectively.

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C20—H20 <i>A</i> \cdots Se1 ⁱ	0.98	3.25	3.833 (3)	120
C20—H20 <i>C</i> \cdots Se1 ⁱⁱ	0.98	3.07	3.707 (3)	124
C4—H4 \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.66	3.476 (4)	145
C15—H15 \cdots Cg1 ^{iv}	0.95	2.90	3.699 (3)	142
C19—H19 <i>B</i> \cdots Cg2 ^v	0.98	2.79	3.627 (3)	144

Symmetry codes: (i) *x*, *y*−1, *z*; (ii) −*x*+1, −*y*+1, −*z*+1; (iii) *x*, −*y*−1/2, *z*−1/2; (iv) −*x*, −*y*, −*z*; (v) −*x*+1, *y*−1/2, −*z*+1/2.